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the straight force of truth, what she saw and felt, and what the members of the esoteric war-ring saw and felt; and gruesomely, above all, what the wounded soldier-survivors on the blood-red battlefield of Königgrätz (Sadowa) saw and felt. Ah! surely if the battle-wounded, battle-slain of all the weary ages could speak to the nations today, they would say, in the words and in the spirit of the great book of peace, *Lay Down Your Arms!*

Pope Pius X, in a letter addressed to the papal legate at Washington, gives his blessing to the peace movement of the world. His Holiness dwells with special delight upon the tangible strivings after world peace as embodied in the arbitration treaties. The full text of the missive was given in a bulletin recently issued by the American Association for International Conciliation, New York.

Doubtless an international newspaper, with headquarters in London and representatives at every court of the world, would be most efficacious in the cause of peace. By giving publicity to the grievances as soon as they arise, the matter would be at once transferred for decision from the possible chicanery of national cabinets into the calm light of world opinion. The war clouds would be dissipated before they could effectually gather.

#### THE PRESENT.

But truth is truth, and the deed done is ever decisively victor over the deed undone, and facts versus theories—in spite of the epigram, “So much the worse for the facts”—still continue to occupy the place paramount over theories. And no statesman accurately sweeping the historic cycle from battles by the Nile to the battle by the Sea of Japan can honestly believe that the hour has yet come—

“When the war-drums throb no longer and the battle-flags are furled

In the parliament of man, the federation of the world.”

The uncertainty of the human element, the magnetic madness potential in personalities, the varying stages of civilization among nations, racial prejudice, the clash of commercial interests, fanaticism, religious hatred, occult influences of evil, the inevitable dualism of the heart of man—all these forces have imperatively demanded and obtained outlet in war through the long course of ages. These forces are with us today.

#### THE FUTURE.

If the individual is today the sum total of all his yesterdays, so is the human race. And that law holds for the future just as inevitably as it held for the past. Every word spoken for the cause of world peace in righteousness, every article written, every book published, every drama presented, song sung, or treaty signed, takes its place silently and symmetrically amid the intangible forces which shall ultimately erect a house not made with hands, a glorious peace palace of righteousness. It will come.

As in the story of “The Great Stone Face,” Hawthorne’s little classic, the boy Ernest, by long and lovingly gazing upon the benign rock-image overlooking the valley, became himself the man of prophecy, the one who should make the world better because he lived, the living image of the Great Stone Face: so the na-

tions, having ever before them in song and drama and pulpit and press the sublime image of World Peace, shall ultimately become like that which they contemplate. The golden morrow, secure on foundations of earnest todays, shall have as Parthenon of its Acropolis a temple not made with hands, an impalpable peace palace of righteousness refulgent from the heart of the world.

MT. MERCY ACADEMY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

### Correspondence.

#### Editor Advocate of Peace:

SIR: As I have just returned from a three months’ trip to Japan and the Far East, perhaps friends of peace in the United States will be interested in the following incident, which has its bearings on matters here.

While in Tokyo, the Rev. Gilbert Bowles, perhaps the best-informed pacifist in Asia, and the foreign secretary of the Japan Peace Society, showed me a letter from the secretary of the Peace Society, with headquarters at Melbourne, Australia, in which it was stated that an infamous campaign of slander was being waged in some of the Australian papers against Japan, who was accused of having designs against the territorial integrity of the Commonwealth. The peace secretary in Australia begged the peace secretary in Japan to obtain expressions of opinion from some of the leading Japanese and foreign residents of the country, which he could use in Australia to confute these calumnies.

Mr. Bowles asked me, as president of the last American Peace Congress, to contribute to the symposium. I did not keep a copy of my letter, but in substance I replied about as follows:

“I have come to Japan chiefly for the purpose of learning all I can about the foreign policy of Japan with especial reference to the peace of the world. I have discussed this with almost everybody I have met—high government officials, educators, business men, missionaries, fellow-journalists, etc. But in all these conversations the word Australia had never once been mentioned. This would seem to show that if Japan has secret designs on Australia they are so secret that not a living soul, either pro-Japanese or anti-Japanese, has even thought of mentioning it to me. Before I came to Japan I heard from certain American alarmists (not to use a harsher word) that Japan was surely going to seize the Philippines, Hawaii, and the Pacific slope—though for what purpose I could never find out. In Manchuria I was told by some that Japan would surely be obliged to fight Russia again some day. In China it was not infrequently charged that the integrity of the empire was about to be violated by the ‘pigmies’ from the Land of the Rising Sun. If Australia has now entered the ‘charmed circle’ of nations about to be eaten up by Japan, it is evident that either the International Armament syndicate has extended its operations to the Antipodes or else yellow journalism is flourishing in Australia like the rabbits. Australia needs no great navy or universal conscription law to save herself from Japan.”

Such, in brief, was my reply. The truth is, Japan’s one hope and prayer at the present moment is to be let

alone by the other nations of the world to work out in peace and quiet her great educational, political and financial reforms; to assimilate Korea into an integral part of the empire, and to maintain her paramount influence in Asia. I am confident that beyond these laudable and peaceful desires she has no other wish or ambition. Her alliance with England is vital to her. That alone absolutely precludes the possibility of her doing anything to wound a British colony. Next to the British alliance her greatest endeavor is to keep on the most cordial relations with the United States. Despite all the pin-pricks she has received from us in the past four years, she still feels most friendly. She will do anything we ask of her, provided she can do it with dignity. There can, therefore, never be trouble between Japan and the United States, unless we deliberately seek it. It is the duty of the people of the United States to realize these facts and henceforth act accordingly.

Respectfully,

HAMILTON HOLT.

NEW YORK, *February 17, 1912.*

#### Peace Work in Japan.

DEAR DR. TRUEBLOOD: Yesterday was held the fifth annual meeting of the Japan Peace Society. To a casual observer there was nothing remarkable, but to one who has watched the development of the peace movement in Japan with sympathy it was a time to be remembered.

At the business session the financial report and the estimate for 1912 were read by Mr. T. Watase, business manager of the Society. Before the postponement of the Grand Exhibition, Mr. Watase, who was a member of the Tokyo City Council, had charge of the Grand Exhibition section. He was one of the delegates sent to America by the Japanese Chambers of Commerce in 1909. The report of the work of the past year, read by Professor K. Higuchi, of Waseda University, referred to the following events:

Publication of the peace magazine, "Heiwa," the April number of which was a "Baroness von Suttner" number; the "Hague Day" meeting at the Imperial Hotel; commissioning Hon. Watanabe, M. P., a delegate to the Interparliamentary Conference, to attend the Rome Peace Congress (postponed); dinner for representatives of leading Tokyo dailies at time of visit of Mr. W. T. Ellis; lecture meetings; dinner at Count Okuma's for Baron Sakatani on his departure for the Berne Conference, also dinner for Mr. Shimada and Dr. Nitobe before leaving for America; organization of the Osaka, Kobe, and Miyagi (Sendai) branches of the Japan Peace Society; Dr. Jordan's assistance in the lecture tour of the principal cities, also co-operation in the work of Messrs. Hamilton Holt and Lindsay Russell; circularizing the religious and secular press concerning the observance of "Peace Sunday" and publication of a collection of "peace arguments" by leading Japanese for use on that occasion, also the holding of a central lecture meeting in Tokyo, with Professor Shio, of Waseda; Dr. Ukita, editor of the "Taiyo"; Mr. Higuchi, editor of "New Japan," and Baron Sakatani as speakers.

At the public meeting following, Baron Sakatani, one of the vice-presidents, presided. Hon. S. Shimada,

M. P., gave a review of his four months' tour in America, dwelling especially upon the hopeful impression given by his visit to the United States. Count Okuma said that although his physician had forbidden his speaking in public, he could not stay away from this annual meeting of the Peace Society. He urged earnestly that everything possible be done to hasten the restoration of peace in China.

At 7 o'clock the same evening a dinner was given at the Seiyō Ken, Tsukiji, Tokyo, to Mr. Shimada by the Japan Peace Society, the American Peace Society of Japan, the "Pacific Ocean Society," the Japan Purity Association, of which Shimada is president, and the Tokyo Young Men's Christian Association. Professor H. T. Terry, of the Law College of the Imperial University, one of the vice-presidents of the American Peace Society of Japan, pointed to the disappearance of piracy and private war as evidences of the final triumph of the peace movement. Professor Abe, in representing the Purity Association, spoke of the bearing of the moral life of a nation upon the question of its international relations. In speaking for the Y. M. C. A., Hon. S. Ebara, ex-M. P., said that Mr. Shimada had not gone to America as an owl with big eyes to hunt in dark places, but he looked in the light and had brought back a hopeful message to the nation. Mr. Shimada's eloquent sketch of his observations in America inspired all with a feeling of sympathy, hopefulness, sanity and good-will. Baron Sakatani, in representing the Japan Peace Society, spoke briefly of the Berne Conference and the prominent part which leading American statesmen are taking in the peace movement.

In facing the future, the members of the Japan Peace Society are glad to welcome Baron Sakatani as an active leader in shaping the policy of the Society and in planning the lines of advance. Since his return from the Berne Conference he has been giving much time and thought to public and personal presentation of the great world-wide peace movement. His experiences as Vice-Minister of Finance during the Russo-Japanese War, and later as full Minister of Finance, have helped him to keenly appreciate the relation of the peace movement to the economic development of Japan and of the world. His acceptance of the vice-presidency of the Japan Peace Society, involving active leadership, is based upon careful thought for the issues of the future.

With kind regards,

Yours very sincerely,

GILBERT BOWLES.

JANUARY 30, 1912.

#### "Everyland," a Magazine for Children.

The new spirit of internationalism is finding expression for children in many ways. The outline of a study in "Good Will," now being prepared by the directors of the American School Peace League, presents the most substantial and continuous work that is soon to be brought into school curricula. Preceding it and as a valuable adjunct to this work is the delightful children's quarterly, *Everyland*, which by story and picture acquaints its little readers with all other children of the human family. A Japanese maiden, a coal black African, an Indian in full feather headdress, and a fur-clad Esquimaux adorn its cover, and in the March number the stories and excellent illustrations, some of them in